

308. *SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO* (L.); Severtzoff, p. 69.

Horizontal range. Breeds and is found on passage in all four districts, and occurs in winter in districts III. and IV.

Vertical range. Occurs on passage in districts 1 and 2.

309. *SCOLOPAX HYEMALIS*, Eversm.; Severtzoff, p. 69.

Horizontal range. Occurs in winter in all four districts, and breeds in districts I. and II.

Vertical range. Occurs in winter in district 2, breeds in districts 3 and 4, and is found in summer in district 5.

No description is given of this Snipe; but in a MS. note Dr. Severtzoff informs me that it is a good species, and, compared with *Scolopax solitaria*, Hodgs., it differs slightly though it very closely resembles that species.

310. *SCOLOPAX GALLINULA*, L.; Severtzoff, p. 69.

Horizontal range. Occurs on passage in districts II., III., and IV.

Vertical range. Occurs rarely on passage in district 2.

311. *SCOLOPAX RUSTICOLA*, L.; Severtzoff, p. 69.

Horizontal range. Occurs on passage in districts I., III., and IV., rarely in the first two.

Vertical range. Occurs rarely on passage in districts 1 and 2.

[To be continued.]

XXXI.—*On the Contents of a third Box of Birds from Hakodadi, in Northern Japan.* By R. SWINHOE.

(Plate VIII.)

A THIRD box of birds has come to hand from Mr. T. W. Blakiston, from Hakodadi, Northern Japan, containing unfortunately only thirteen specimens, but accompanied by a series of valuable notes, which I think will be acceptable to the readers of 'The Ibis,' as throwing more light on the ornithology of North Japan. I will continue my numbers as before from where I last left off (Ibis, 1875, p. 458).

Mr. Blakiston says that he has now a pair of *Tinnunculus japonicus*, and a specimen possibly of *Accipiter gularis*, but

he has nothing to compare the latter with. Length $17\frac{5}{8}$, wing $9\frac{5}{8}$.

He mentions having received a male Osprey from Kamtchatka, giving its measurements $20\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$. This, from its large size, would appear to be the *Pandion haliaëtus* (L.).

He also adds, "*Hirundo*, an example from Kamtchatka, agrees with Wilson's description of *H. americana* ♂, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. (Baird's description in 'Pacific R.R. Report,' 1858, is imperfect.) Differs from *H. gutturalis* in having whole underparts, except breast-collar, fine bright chestnut, but lighter than forehead and chin. No white, except on tail-feathers, which are also tinged with chestnut. N.B. *H. gutturalis* is sometimes tinged with light chestnut about the neck and under wing-plumes." This is Pallas's Siberian variety of *Hirundo domestica* (= *H. rustica*, L.), to which he (Zoograph. Rosso-Asiat. i. p. 228) gives no special name. Wilson's name is a synonym of *H. horreorum*, Barton (= *H. erythrogaster*, Bodd.).

Blakiston notes *Cypselus pacificus*, but sends no specimen; so I do not enter it under a number. Last time, he sent *Acanthylis caudacuta* under this name; but this time I think he is right. He says, "Only one example. Length about 7 inches, wing $6\frac{5}{8}$. Upper parts dull sooty black, except white rump. Underparts same, with white on chin and at end of its breast-feathers."

127. CAPRIMULGUS JOTAKA, T. & S.

The wings and head of this species have come.

128. CERYLE RUDIS.

No specimen sent. "Males and females do not differ materially." This is the first occurrence of this bird so far north. I did not find it in China further north than the Yangtze.

He asks if I was right in identifying the two Shrikes he sent the last time, the one as *Lanius bucephalus*, the other as *L. superciliosus*. If so, his specimen sent in 1862 was misnamed. I can vouch for mine being rightly determined.

129. *TURDUS NAUMANNI*.

"I have obtained this species for the first time this year. It agrees exactly with my Shanghai specimen." No bird sent. He had his Shanghai specimen to identify it with; so I think we can fairly enter it.

130. *CALAMODYTA INSULARIS*, Wallace.

A female of this Moluccan migrant received. Passes north to breed.

131. *ARUNDINAX BLAKISTONI*, sp. nov. Plate VIII. fig. 1.

Upper parts brownish olive; underparts dusky yellowish, on sides of breast brownish olive; a yellowish olive supercilium; wing olive-brown, margined paler; tail brown, with whitish tips; axillaries pale yellowish, with blackish mottlings; dingier on yellow under tail-coverts. Upper mandible brownish, with yellowish edges; under yellowish, with brownish tip; legs and lores yellowish brown. Length 4.7, wing 2.7, tail 2.1, tarse .85, first quill .48, second .15 shorter than third, narrow, 1.4 shorter than fourth, or longest.

This is like a miniature *A. fasciolatus*, Gray; and I took it at first for Salvadori's *A. doriæ*; but Mr. Sharpe has lately figured the latter in 'The Ibis' (1876, p. 41) from Borneo, showing that Salvadori's species is nothing more than the *Locustella ochotensis*, Midd., = *L. rubescens*, Blyth.

Blakiston adds, "I have two specimens similar to *Calamodyta maacki*; but they differ from one another too much. Unfortunately the specimen I sent you in 1873 was lost; and I must therefore keep these till I get duplicates."

He further states, "I have also one specimen of what I take to be *Locustella subcerthiola*; but the typical specimen that you identified was also lost in the 'Ariel.'" This may at once be recognized from its resemblance to Savi's Warbler, *Luscinia savi*.

132. *PHYLLOSCOPUS XANTHODRYAS*, Swinh.?

"I have a specimen of Willow-Wren which is much larger than all my others. I put it down as distinct. It measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, ♂. General appearance of *P. coronata*, but more



Melospiza cinerea

M. H. J. in Lort. 1876

2. MELOSPIZA CINEREA
3. MELOSPIZA CINEREA

yellow on underparts." I conjecture it to be the species indicated. If I am right in my identification, this makes three species of this group from Japan. I have seen *P. borealis*, Blas., in the Leyden Museum, from Nagasaki; but it is possible this may be the same as the last.

Blakiston states that he has two specimens of *Motacilla japonica* from Kamtchatka, and one *Emberiza rustica*.

133. SCHÆNICLUS PALLASI.

No bird sent.

"I have a male specimen distinct from *S. yessoensis*, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3$, black on throat separated from black on head by a white line from corner of mouth; nape white."

134. SCHÆNICLUS PYRRHULINUS, sp. nov. Plate VIII. fig. 2.

The acquisition of the last species was needed to show how this species originated. I mentioned this species in my last paper (*Ibis*, 1875, p. 451), and will now describe it. It is a form of *S. pallasi* with Bullfinch-like bill, just as the European Black-headed Bunting has a similar form (*S. pyrrhuloides*) in Italy. Blakiston gives no particulars about it. Length 5·5, wing 3·1, tail 4·7, tarsi ·71.

135. URAGUS SIBIRICUS.

No specimen sent; but Blakiston refers to the number in my list indicating this bird, writing, "one specimen, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$, ♂. Like a large edition of *U. sanguinolentus*. However, it may only be a large race of that species, as the true *U. sibiricus* differs in many respects of colour."

He sends a specimen of *Pica media* from Kamtchatka, and says that he has not as yet found the Magpie at all about Hakodadi.

He sends a veritable *Garrulus glandarius*, L., and writes, "I have a Jay from Yedo, which I take to be *G. lidthi*. I send a specimen of a Jay from amongst my collection, which I imagine I must have got from you. I have marked it [A], and put it in so that I may explain the appearance of the Yedo specimen. The Yedo bird has the back of the same shade of colour, the black dashes on the crown rather larger, and the white there more pure. The tail is quite black. No

material difference on the underparts." There can be no doubt from his description that this is only *Garrulus japonicus**, and the larger bird, whose origin he cannot account for, an ordinary English Jay, put into his collection by Mr. Whitely before he left home for Japan.

He mentions a specimen from Yedo which he identifies with *Turtur janthina*, T. & S. But he describes it as "in colour like *T. humilis* ♀, but much larger. Length about 12, wing 7. Delicate neutral tint on shoulder of wing." It is easy to see that he refers to the well-known Barbary Dove, *Turtur risorius*, which has not yet been recorded from Japan; but as we are on the birds of Northern Japan, we will not give it a number.

He sends a specimen of *Vanellus cristatus*, which is also not from Northern Japan, though probably found there as well.

From Kamtchatka he records *Totanus glareola*, *T. glottis*, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. No specimens sent.

136. NUMENIUS AUSTRALIS.

He sends a male of this species, and gives as measurements of the fresh bird $21\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, bill along culmen $3\frac{5}{8}$. He also gives the measurements of a female, $22\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{5}{8}$, bill $3\frac{3}{4}$.

137. NUMENIUS MAJOR, T. & S.

He has not sent this; but from the measurements he gives I take it to be this species, "♀, 25×12 , bill 8."

He sends a specimen of *Strepsilas interpres* (L.) from the neighbourhood of Yedo.

"*Tringa damacensis*, from near Yedo, seems larger than China specimens. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, wing $5\frac{1}{2}$, bill $1\frac{3}{4}$. Black on breast in a large patch. I have never seen this bird from

* I will here add Bonaparte's description of *Garrulus lidthi* from the 'Consp. Av.' (p. 376):—"Rufo-vinaceus: capite colloque ex totis, alis, rectricibusque, saturate azureis: fronte lorisque nigricantibus: plumis gulæ lanceolatis, barbulis disjunctis, rhachidibus albis; tectricibus alarum nigro-fasciolatis: remigibus rectricibusque apicem versus nigricantibus, apice ipso albo: cauda elongata, æquali. Rostrum longum, altum, valde compressum.

the north." I take this to be the ordinary *C. alpinus*; but it is not easy to make out species of *Tringa* without actual handling of specimens.

138. ARDEA CINEREA, L.

Immature specimen received.

139. EGRETTA MODESTA, G. R. Gray.

An Egret in winter plumage, with yellow bill, like our China bird.

140. ARDETTA EURHYTHMA, Swinh.

A female sent.

"I have four specimens only, two females alike, of which I send you one. A male of this species, I think, almost certainly, has a pure cinnamon back. Another male, evidently another species, general colour of the large common Bittern, bill not so stout as other species, and legs feathered to knee-joint." This may be *Gorsachius melanolophus* (Raffles).

141. GALLINULA CHLOROPUS, L.

"Compared with English specimens" (*Blakiston*).

142. PORZANA EXQUISITA, Swinh. Ibis, 1875, p. 135, pl. iii.*

Blakiston sends a female, and notes that "the male is just the same."

He notes that he has another species, of which he says, "Another species, long toes, size about the same, bill larger. This may be the *Pigmy Crane*."

From Kamtchatka he has "*Anser segetum*, *Spatula clypeata*, *Anas crecca*, *A. falcata*, *A. penelope*, *Clangula histriónica*, and *Somateria dispar*; also *Phaleris cristatella* (Pall.), *Mormon cirrhatum* (Pall.), *Thalassidroma furcata* (Gm.), and *Sterna*?" The last he sends a bit of; but it is such a fragment I cannot make it out.

He also notes from Kamtchatka "*Larus ridibundus* and *L. niveus*."

* [First described in 1873. Cf. Swinh. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, xii. p. 376.—Ed.]